– Right-click on the data series and select **Insert Trend Line** in the context menu.

4) Select the type of regression and choose the desired options. These are explained below.
5) Click **OK** to close the dialog and place the trend line in the chart. If desired, click outside the chart to leave edit mode.

Regression types

By default, x is used for the abscissa variable and f(x) for the ordinate variable. Change the names under *X Variable Name* and *Y Variable Name* on the Trend Line dialog.

Linear trend line
Regression through equation $y = a \cdot x+b$. Intercept b can be forced.

Polynomial trend line
Regression through equation $y = \Sigma_i (a_i \cdot x^i)$. Intercept a_0 can be forced. Degree of polynomial must be given (at least 2).

Logarithmic trend line
Regression through equation $y = a \cdot \ln(x) + b$. Only positive x values are used.

Exponential trend line
Regression through equation $y = b \cdot \exp(a \cdot x)$.This equation is equivalent to $y = b \cdot m^x$, with $m = \exp(a)$. Intercept b can be forced. Only positive y values are considered, except if all y values are negative. In that case, the equation used is $y = -b \cdot \exp(a \cdot x)$.

Power trend line
Regression through equation $y = b \cdot x^a$. Only positive x values are considered. Only positive y values are considered, except if all y values are negative. In that case, the equation used is $y = -b \cdot x^a$.

Moving Average trend line
Simple moving average for n previous y-values, with n being the period. No equation is available for this trend line.

Search for the term “Trend Lines” in the index of the Help system for more information about these regression types.